

divided by three great veils of rich crimson drapery, suspended from the ceiling overhead. Neither pews, stools, cushions, nor chairs are to encumber the holy edifice. In the basement is the font for baptism, which, when completed according to the design, will be a pretty exact imitation of the brazen laver in Solomon's Temple. The tank is perhaps eight feet square, resting on the backs of twelve carved oxen. They are of noble dimensions, with large spreading horns, represented to be standing in water half-way up to their knees. The execution of the twelve oxen evinces a degree of ingenuity, skill, and perseverance, that would redound to the reputation of an artist in any community. When they are finally gilded, as intended, and the laver is made to resemble cast brass, together with the finishing up of the place in which this unique apparatus of the church is lodged, as a whole, that part of the temple will be one of the most striking artificial curiosities in this country. When the officiating priests, in their long robes of office, lead on a solemn procession of worshippers through the sombre avenues of the basement story, chanting as they go, the effect must be exceedingly imposing even to those who may deplore the infatuation of a whole city of Mormon devotees. Although estimated to cost so large a sum, the walls of the temple are gradually rising from day to day, by the concurrent, unceasing labour of voluntary labourers. Every brother gives one day in ten to the undertaking. Thus there are always as many hands employed as can be conveniently on the work at the same time. The architect and different master-workmen are constantly at hand to direct the operations. Each day, therefore, ushers in a new set of operatives. Some fine brick buildings are already raised on the different streets, and stores are continually growing up. Even were the Mormons to abandon the city, as it is asserted that they will, somebody will own the property; and a city it is, and a city it will continue to be, of importance, unconnected with the false religious tenets of its inhabitants. But the Mormons will never leave Nauvoo; no, never! Its associations are hallowed to their excited imaginations. They would relinquish life as soon as they would voluntarily, *en masse*, leave their glorious habitation, which to them is the gate of heaven.—*Boston Paper.* [Is this account *American* in more senses than one?—Ed.]

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE SECOND REPORT OF THE HEALTH OF TOWNS COMMISSION. FEB. 1846.

- 1st. That in all cases the local administrative body, appointed for the purpose, have the special charge and direction of all the works required for sanitary purposes, but that the Crown possess a general power of supervision.
- 2nd. That before the adoption of any general measure for drainage, a plan and survey, upon a proper scale, including all necessary details, be obtained, and submitted for approval to a competent authority.
- 3rd. That the Crown be empowered to define and to enlarge, from time to time, the area for drainage included within the jurisdiction of the local administrative body.
- 4th. That the local administrative body appoint the executive and other officers under it; that the appointment and dismissal of the chief surveyor be subject to approval; that such officer produce proof of his qualification for the office to which he shall be appointed, and, if required, be subject to an examination.
- 5th. That upon representation being made by the municipal or other authority, or by a certain number of inhabitants of any town or district, or part thereof, setting forth the defects in the condition of such place as to drainage, sewerage, paving, cleansing, or other sanitary matters, the Crown direct a competent person to inspect and report upon the state of the defects, and if satisfied of the necessity, have power to enforce upon the local administrative body the due execution of the law.
- 6th. That the management of the drainage of the entire area so defined for each district be placed under the jurisdiction of one body.
- 7th. That the local administrative body be

empowered to raise money for purchasing the rights of mill-owners or others, when the mill-dams or other obstructions injuriously affect the drainage of the district comprised within the area defined, inquiry in each case having been previously made by the proper officer into the necessity of the purchase and the amount to be paid.

8th. That the construction of sewers, branch sewers, and house drains, be intrusted to the local administrative body.

9th. That the landlords of houses be rated for the purposes of the Act when the houses are let in separate apartments, or when the rent is collected more frequently than once a quarter, or when the yearly rent is less than ten pounds, such a deduction being made from the gross amount of the rate, as may be considered a fair equivalent for the labour and losses incident to the collection of rent on such property.

10th. That the duty of providing the funds necessary, be imposed upon the local administrative body, and that the cost of making the main and branch sewers be equitably distributed among the owners of the property benefited; and that the expense of making the house drains be charged upon the owners of the houses to which the drains are attached. That the expense remain a charge upon the properties, to be levied by a special rate upon the occupiers, and recovered with interest by annual instalments within a certain number of years, unless the owners prefer to pay the cost in the first instance, and except in the cases mentioned in the ninth recommendation.

11th. That some restriction be placed on the proportionate rates in the pound to be levied in each year; but if the local administrative body finds that there is need of larger funds for the immediate execution of the works for sanitary measures than can be provided by such rates, it be empowered to raise by loan, on security of the rates, subject to the approval of the Crown, such sums as may be requisite for effecting the objects in view. That provision always be made for the gradual liquidation of such debts, within a limited number of years.

12th. That the whole of the paving, and the construction of the surface of all streets, courts, and alleys be placed under the management of the same authority as the drainage, and that the limits of jurisdiction, for both purposes, wherever practicable, be co-extensive. That the principle above submitted, in respect to the cost of making drains and sewers, and the equitable distribution of the expense, be adhered to in the case of laying out, levelling, and paving of streets, courts, and alleys; but for the purpose of ensuring the greatest efficiency and economy in the execution of the work, it be performed by the local public officers.

13th. That the provisions in local Acts, vesting the right to all the dust, ashes, and street-refuse, in the local administrative body, be made general; and that the cleansing of all privies and cesspools at proper times, and on due notice, be exclusively intrusted to it.

14th. That many of the more common nuisances which prevail within towns, such as large collections of dung, be declared a nuisance, and be summarily abated.

15th. That, after such a period as it may be deemed advisable to fix, the provisions in local Acts for preventing the escape of dense black smoke from furnaces and steam-engines in towns, be made general. Also that these provisions be applied, so far as is practicable, to steam-boats usually plying within the limits of any city or town, subject to the operation of such Act.

16th. That in cases where complaints shall be substantiated, that the inhabitants of any house, street, or district in towns, are injuriously affected by the noxious exhalations of any factory, power be given to the local administrative body to ascertain the cause of such exhalations, and to take legal proceedings for the abatement of the evils, in the event of such evils not being removed on due representation.

17th. That it be rendered imperative on the local administrative body charged with the management of the sewerage and drainage to procure a supply of water in sufficient quantities not only for the domestic wants of the inhabitants, but also for cleansing the streets, scouring the sewers and drains, and the ex-

tingition of fire. That the said body have power to contract with companies or other parties or make other necessary arrangements.

18th. That where any independent body has the management of the supply of water, it be liable to comply with the demand of the local administrative body on equitable terms; and that further, the local administrative body be empowered to purchase the interest in water-works, subject to the control of the Crown whenever the proprietors are willing to dispose of them. Further, that on the establishment of new companies, it be made a condition that the local administrative body be enabled to purchase the works after the lapse of a certain number of years, upon certain terms, and upon a rate of interest to be fixed; and that with a view to economy, competition between water-companies be discouraged as far as practicable.

19th. That as soon as pipes are laid down and a supply of water can be afforded to the inhabitants, all dwelling-houses, capable of benefiting by such supply, be rated in the same way as for sewerage and other local purposes; and the owners of small tenements be made liable to pay the rates for water as already recommended in respect to drainage.

20th. That every facility be afforded to furnish ample supplies of water to public baths and wash-houses, that may be established for the use of the poorer classes.

21st. That for increasing the protection of property from fire, in all cases the supply of water in the mains be not only constant, but also at as high a pressure as circumstances will permit, and that fire plugs be inserted in the mains at short intervals.

22nd. That, subject to proper control, the local administrative body be empowered to raise money for the purchase of property for the purpose of opening thoroughfares, and widening streets, courts, and alleys, so as to improve the ventilation of the densely crowded districts of towns, as well as to increase the general convenience of traffic.

23rd. That courts and alleys be not built of less width than 20 feet, and that they have an opening of not less than 10 feet from the ground upwards at each end, the width of the court being in proportion to the height of the houses.

24th. That such provisions be made general, and that after a limited period the use of cellars as dwellings be prohibited, unless the rooms are of certain dimensions, are provided with a fire-place and window of sufficient size and made to open, and have an open space in front, and the foundations be properly drained.

25th. That the provisions above referred to be made general, and that all new houses be provided with proper necessities for the accommodation of the inmates.

26th. That measures be adopted for promoting a proper system of ventilation in all edifices for public assemblage and resort, especially those for the education of youth.

27th. That on the complaint of the parish, medical, or other authorized officer, that any house or premises are in such a filthy and unwholesome state as to endanger the health of the public, and an infectious disorder exists therein, the local administrative body have power to require the landlord to cleanse it properly without delay, and in case of his neglect or inability, to do so by its own officers, and recover the expense from the landlord.

28th. That magistrates have power to license and to issue rules to be approved of by the Crown, for the regulation of lodging-houses for the reception of vagrants, trampers, and other such wayfarers.

29th. That the local administrative body have power to appoint, subject to the approval of the Crown, a medical officer properly qualified to inspect and report periodically upon the sanitary condition of the town or district, to ascertain the true causes of disease and death, more especially of epidemics increasing the rates of mortality, and the circumstances which originate and maintain such diseases, and injuriously affect the public health of such town or populous district.

30th. That for the purpose of aiding the establishment of public walks, in addition to the legal facilities adverted to, the local administrative body be empowered to raise the necessary funds for the management and care of the walks when established.